# The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.....NO. 5390. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.


## TELEGRAMS.

### Cretan Insurgents Submit to the Authority of Turkey.

### ange of Time for Holding the Peace Conference.

### nty-two Persons Killed by a Colliery Explosion in England.

### THE EASTERN QUESTION.

**Cretan Insurgents Submit to Turkish Authority—A Provisional Government Appointed.**

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

Two day's later news has been received from Constantinople. The insurgents in Crete have made submission to the Turkish authority, and a Provisional Government has been established there.

The meeting of the Conference of the Great Powers on the "Oriental Question," which was fixed for the 3d of January, has been postponed, and the date of its assemblage, if indeed it is convened at all, is now quite uncertain.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 31.

A dispatch from Constantinople states that SPHAKIANAKIS and the Greek volunteers in Crete have surrendered to the Turks.

The official journals say that the Emperor NAPOLEON, in addressing the Foreign Ambassadors on New-Year's Day, will compliment them upon the exertions made by the Powers to settle the Eastern question, as a new pledge of the peaceful policy which Europe desires.

It is reported that the Conference, if held, will adhere to the Turkish ultimatum.

A dispatch from Athens says the Greek War Minister's Aid has gone to Canea to disband the volunteers raised in that island.

A Constantinople dispatch says the Turkish Government, since the departure of the Greek envoy, shows good feeling toward the Greek residents of that city.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday, Dec. 31.

The official announcement that the last of the insurgents in the Island of Crete have surrendered to the forces of the Porte.

The Turquie (newspaper) says the Porte has accepted and probably will not approve the decision of a European Conference.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday, Dec. 31.

The Journal of St. Petersburg editorially expresses the hope that the Porte will withdraw the ultimatum sent to Greece before the Conference assembles.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

**Another Terrible Colliery Explosion—Twenty-two Lives Lost.**

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 31.

A dispatch from Wigan reports that a terrible explosion occurred in the Haydock Colliery today, and that twenty-two dead bodies have already been taken out of the mine.

DUBLIN, Thursday, Dec. 31.

DORR BARRY, Justice of the Peace at Tipperary, has been shot dead in that city by unknown parties. No arrests have been made.

### SPAIN.

**The Recent Demonstration at Seville.**

MADRID, Wednesday, Dec. 30.
VIA LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 31.

There was a demonstration at Seville some days ago, and Gen. CABALLERO DE RODA was fired there with a body of national troops. The people were disarmed, however, before the General's arrival. The country is entirely tranquil.

Gen. CABALLERO DE RODA, having restored quiet in Seville, has returned to Cordova. The National Guard at Seville has been disarmed.

Disturbances have occurred in Malaga, where barricades have been erected in the streets by a portion of the people. The disorder is likely to be easily suppressed.

The Carlist agitation continues in Navarre.

### FRANCE.

**The New Official Journal.**

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 31.

It is signed by M. BOUHIER is published, assigns to the new organ of the Government the title of *Journal Officiel de l'Empire*.

### NEW-ZEALAND.

**Reported Murder of Fifty European Families by the Maories.**

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 31.

A dispatch from Suez, in anticipation of the Australian mails, states that intelligence had been received at Melbourne from New-Zealand that fifty European families had been murdered by the Maories.

### CUBA.

**Death of a Political Prisoner in Havana—A Largely Attended Funeral.**

HAVANA, Thursday, Dec. 31.

A young Cuban named CAMILO CESPEDES, who has been confined for some time past for political offenses, died yesterday in consumption. His funeral took place to-day, and was the largest ever known in this city. Thousands of Cubans followed the remains to the cemetery. The body was carried to the grave on the shoulders of mourners.

**Extensive Fire at Providence, R. I.—The Providence Press Office Destroyed.**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Dec. 31.

A fire occurred this morning about 5 o'clock in the five-story brick building on Dyer-street, owned by ALEXANDER DUNCAN, and occupied by Messrs. D. ANDERSON and HOWARD A. DUNCAN, tea merchants, STORER & LEONARD, leather men, and by the extensive newspaper and job printing office of the *Sunday Press*. The building was pretty thoroughly burned out, but the walls remain standing. The fire is now out of danger from the printing office by the entrance, and twenty-five persons escaped from the fourth story by climbing down a ladder used for painting. The Providence Press Company estimate their loss at $60,000 to $80,000, on which they have $37,000 insurance. They have no arrangements to issue their paper again to-morrow. The building is insured for $30,000, which will not cover the loss. Mr. ANDREWS loses $6,000. It is insured for $3,000. Mr. BROWN's loss is probably about $500. He is uninsured. STORER & LEONARD lose $3,000. They are also uninsured.

**The Chicago Tribune Libel Suit—Brigham Young and the Gentiles.**

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

The great libel suit of Mrs. WILKINSON vs. the Chicago Tribune, that has engaged the attention of the Circuit Court in this city for seven days, and in which Interest Interest, was concluded to-day. Mrs. WILKINSON claimed $10,000 damages, and the jury awarded her $7,500. Application has been made for a new trial. The case will be argued on Saturday.

The Soldiers' Home in this city has been closed by order of the United States officers, and the inmates will be transferred to the National Asylum in Milwaukee.

The Salt Lake Telegraph of the 24th inst., predicts that the Union Pacific Railroad will be a road three

---

For the Mormons, and advises the saints not to oppose its progress. In a recent sermon at the Tabernacle, in Salt Lake City, BRIGHAM YOUNG threatened to cut the sisters off from the Church if they did not quit dealing with Gentiles.

### THE INDIANS.

**Another Battle at the Washita Mountains—Large Numbers of Indians Killed and Captured.**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, Dec. 31.

A special dispatch to the *Republican*, from Topeka, Kansas, says:

"Reports thought to be reliable have reached here to the effect that another battle had taken place between our troops and the Indians at the Washita Mountains, in which a large number of the Indians are said to have been killed, and Satanta, Chief of the Kiowas, and Little Raven, Chief of the Arapahoes, taken prisoners, and a large amount of property captured. The Indians engaged were the Kiowas, Cheyennes and Arapahoes. The particulars of the fight cannot be given, in consequence of the official messenger's losing his mail while crossing Arkansas River."

### GEORGIA.

**The Troubles in Ogeechee—The Negroes Still in Arms.**

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Dec. 31.

The Ogeechee troubles still continue. Mr. MINTZENTOR's houses was burned last night, and the crops ruined. All the whites calls to the city, except one man, who has not been seen since the trouble took place. The Sheriff, with a posse, went out this morning without making any arrests. The negroes are fully armed and in large force, and determined to resist the authorities. Scouts were sent out this afternoon, and were stopped six miles from the city. All the six roads leading from the city are picketed by negroes. A public meeting was held to-day at the Court-house, and the affairs were discussed by Gen. JACKSON and others. The meeting adjourned until to-morrow noon, to decide upon what course to pursue.

**The Case of Whalen, the Murderer of D'Arcy McGee—Rendition of Express Robbers.**

TORONTO, Canada, Thursday, Dec. 31.

The Whalen case came up to-day before the full Court of Error and Appeal. Hon. J. H. CAMERON said it was doubtful whether the case should be brought before the Court by writ of error issued by the Queen's Bench, or by writ of appeal issued by the Clerk of Error and Appeal. To be certain, he adopted both methods. He prepared to proceed by writ of error, as under that writ he could assign new grounds of error not argued before the lower Court. The Court adjourned until Monday, when the point as to the mode of procedure will be decided.

WINDSOR, Canada, Thursday, Dec. 31.

MORROW and THOMPSON, the Express robbers, were handed over to the United States authorities this evening.

**A Newspaper Office Destroyed by a Mob—The Cause of Gen. Hawkins.**

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 31.

The editor of the Marksville *Register*, who is also the Clerk of the Seventh Judicial District Court, reports the total destruction of his paper by a mob, led on by the editor of the Marksville *Tribune*, a Democratic paper published at the same place.

The jury in the case of W. G. MARKS, on trial for mail robbing, have been out since yesterday, and cannot agree. The evidence against him was pretty strong. MARKS was a Brigadier-General in the Union service during the war. Gen. ROUSSEAU testified to his soldierly qualities, and that he commanded one of the finest regiments in the Union army.

The jury in the Hanks case was discharged at 10 o'clock to-night. It stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal.

**The Twitchell Murder Trial in Philadelphia.**

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Thursday, Dec. 31.

The taking of evidence in the Twitchell case closed to-night. The Assistant District-Attorney commenced his argument on the part of the Commonwealth this afternoon. Two witnesses, in rebuttal of evidence given yesterday for the defence, that two "men" were seen to leave the house, at 2 o'clock on the night of the murder, testified that they were in the immediate vicinity at that time and saw no one leave the house. The feeling, generally, is much against the prisoner, and the defence is very weak.

**The Illinois River Improvement Convention at Chicago.**

CHICAGO, Thursday, Dec. 31.

The Illinois River Improvement Convention, held at Pacific, adopted a resolution declaring the navigation of that river unreliable, and appointed a committee to urge upon the attention of the Legislature the importance of the proposed improvement. It is estimated that the improvement of the river from La Salle to its mouth, a distance of 220 miles, will cost about $3,000,000.

**Postponement of the Iceboat Regatta on the Hudson.**

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 31.

In consequence of the absence of wind, the iceboat regatta did not take place to-day. Seven boats were on hand at the appointed hour; but after waiting some time for a breeze, Commodore BOOTH ordered the race postponed till Saturday, Jan. 2.

**The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.**

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 31.

The Directors' excursion train (the first passenger train over the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad) arrived here at 3 o'clock P. M., five hours and forty-seven minutes from Albany.

**Robbery of an Express Agent at Norfolk, Va.**

NORFOLK, Va., Thursday, Dec. 31.

The agent of the Virginia Express Company was knocked down and robbed of $12,000 at about 9 o'clock this morning, while on his way to the depot. The agent was seriously injured.

**Financial Condition of Cincinnati.**

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 31.

The City Auditor's books to-day show the net receipts of the year were $3,800,000; disbursements, $2,800,000. The present bonded indebtedness of the city is $4,800,000.

**Miscellaneous Telegrams.**

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 31.—A large six-horse wagon, containing thirteen persons, returning last night from a festival in Pelham to Lawrence, upset and severely injured five of them, two it is feared fatally. M. F. TOMPKINS, master of a vessel, was held in bail to-day by United States Commissioner HILTON, charged with cruelly beating his colored steward while on the passage from Rodney.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 31.—The evidence in the contractor cases closed yesterday. The defense have been in session twenty-seven days, commencing July 21. Hon. W. H. LAPHAM will make the arguments for the defence to-morrow. A loaded shell exploded and completely demolished a furnace in JOHN & KIMBALL'S iron foundry this afternoon. Fortunately the number and injuring a visitor who stood by.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 31.—Sargent woodmills, at Bradfordville, in this town, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $140,000.

**The Late Mrs. A. S. Dickens.**

*From the Galveston Tribune, Dec. 30.*

In the County Court, yesterday, JOSEPH L. WARNER was appointed administrator of the estate of the late Baroness E. DACRES, widow of the late Augustus H. DICKENS, and sister-in-law of CHARLES DICKENS, the novelist, on giving bonds in the sum of $7,000. The petition sets forth that the deceased left property not to exceed in value $5,000, and which consisted of a frame house on leased ground, valued at $2,000, and household furniture, clothing, &c., valued at $300. Mr. WARNER was also appointed guardian of the children, EDMUND A. DICKENS and ANN DICKENS, on filing bonds in the sum of $1,000.

### WASHINGTON.

**New-Year's Day at the Capital—John H. Surratt—The Dyer Court of Inquiry.**

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 31.

The prospect to-night is that New-Year's Day will be equal to its reputation for not disagreeable and slushy pedestrianism. It has rained slowly all day, and the streets are seas of mud. Nevertheless, all day promises to be actively observed. Everything dearest in the shape of a carriage has been mortgaged some days in advance, and the livery hall been lively with shoppers to-day, preparing for the toilets and the tables of to-morrow. The Departments nearly all opened at noon, and items of interest are few and far between. Chief Justice CHASE, Speaker COLFAX and Senator MORGAN returned to-night, and they will all receive their friends to-morrow.

The officers of the army in this city will assemble in uniform at the War Department to-morrow, at 11:15 o'clock A. M., when they will proceed in a body to pay their respects to the President of the United States. They will form by corps and Departments in the order designated in the *Army Register*.

The senior officer of each corps will present his own officers to the President. The above is framed in a circular from the Adjutant-General's office. The officers of the Naval and Marine Corps will assemble at the Navy Department at 11 o'clock A. M., and proceed in a body to pay their respects to the President. The Treasury Department employes were dismissed at 1 o'clock P. M. to-day. Preparations are being made at the White House for a reception to-morrow. All the prominent officials, and a large number of private citizens, will receive their friends to-morrow.

JOHN H. SURRATT.

During the past few days several witnesses for the United States have been before the Grand Jury, at the instance of the District-Attorney, for the purpose of giving evidence as which to base a new indictment against JOHN H. SURRATT. Among those examined were BROOKE STABLER and the colored woman, SUSAN ANN JACKSON.

THE DYER COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Dyer Court of Inquiry will reassemble on the 16th of January.

PRESENTATION TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

President JOHNSON was to-day presented with a fine hickory cane cut from Lookout Mountain. It has a gold head appropriately inscribed. The donor is an old personal friend of the President.

JOHN H. SURRATT.

During the past few days several witnesses for the United States have been before the Grand Jury, at the instance of the District-Attorney, for the purpose of giving evidence on which to base a new indictment against JOHN H. SURRATT. Among the witnesses examined were BROOKE STABLER and the colored woman SUSAN ANN JACKSON.

### THE REVENUE.

**Supplemental Treasury Report Relative to the Tax on Distilled Spirits.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Dec. 31.

The following is Supplement No. 2 to the regulations concerning the tax on distilled spirits, &c., of Aug. 3, 1868:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1868.

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO ENTRIES ON FORM NO. 69.

In order to secure correctness and uniformity in the entries on Form No. 69, the following instructions are issued, and assessors will give them careful consideration and be governed strictly in accordance therewith in making up those reports.

In determining the "required production" of a distillery, the assessor will, in the first place, ascertain and determine the quantity of materials used for the production of spirits; and for ascertaining this the rule laid down in the law is that forty-five gallons of liquid from grain shall represent not less than one bushel of grain, and seven gallons of mash from molasses shall represent not less than one gallon of molasses; that is, forty-five gallons of mash from grain shall represent not less than a bushel of grain, but may represent more. Seven gallons of molasses shall not thirty-five or forty gallons of mash from a bushel of grain, then thirty-five or forty is the divisor to be used instead of forty-five. The Assessor is not controlled by the reports of the distiller or storekeeper, but should use every other means in his power to ascertain the quantity of the distiller's mash. Having found the quantity of material used, the Assessor will then determine the quantity of spirits which should be accounted for from this quantity of material, and if he have no more definite means of determining this, he will determine from the character of the material used what quantity of spirits a bushel of each material should produce, and divide the product to be accounted for, or "required production," accordingly. Suppose, for instance, the Assessor finds from the reports and otherwise that the distiller has used for the month 432,225 gallons of mash from grain. This at forty-five gallons to the bushel, would call for 9,605 bushels of grain; but if the distiller actually used a thicker mash, say of forty gallons would represent a bushel, then it would call for 10,806½ bushels of grain. Suppose, then, the Assessor finds that, under all the circumstances, the distiller should be charged with a "required production" equal to the bushels of grain, then enter under Form No. 69, under head of "Amount of spirits required to be produced, &c., 39,129 80-100 gallons, at forty-five gallons of mash to the bushel, or 37,366 44-100 gallons, at forty gallons to the bushel. Under this he will enter the quantity required by the distiller as produced.

To determine the eighty per cent. of the spirits the Assessor will take the number of gallons fixed by the survey as the product for twenty-four hours, multiply that by the number of days for which the per diem capacity tax should be assessed; eighty per cent. of this product is eighty per cent. of the capacity as determined by the survey, and should be entered as such in the blank. If the spirits exceed the reported product, then an additional assessment should be made. While the difference between the "required product," as above found, and the reported product is greater than the difference between the eighty per cent. and the reported product, the assessment will be upon the former difference. When the reported product equals or exceeds the eighty per cent., but is less than the "required product," as above found, the assessment will be made upon the difference between the "required" and "reported" product.

But if, in any case, the required product and the reported product be each less than the eighty per cent., the assessment must be made for the difference between the reported product and the eighty per cent. On this point the law is imperative.

To determine the number of barrels of forty proof gallons each to be reported on Form No. 69, to be added at $4 per gallon, the proof gallons, the reported production or eighty per cent. of the capacity, will be divided by forty, and the quotient, less the number exempt under the special $4 tax, will be the number to be so assessed, discarding fractions, each barrel containing whole barrels only.

The per diem capacity tax of $2 upon the first twenty bushels capacity, or less, and $2 for each seven twenty bushels in excess of the first twenty; fractions of twenties in excess of the first twenty to be discarded.

The number of days upon which the per diem capacity tax is to be assessed is the whole number since the date of commencement in operations, inclusive, less Sundays, and the days upon which operations have been legally suspended, due notice having been given thereof by the distiller, accompanied by the certificate of the Assistant Assessor, that at the time the locks were placed on the furnace doors, 10 inches, were not less than 6 inches on the premises.

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO SURVEY OF DISTILLERIES.

In their report of the survey, assessors will state the greatest and least diameter and the depth of each mash-tub, its full capacity, the number of dry inches allowed for working and shrinkage, according to bushels estimating one hundred and twenty gallons to the bushel. They will also give the greatest diameter, least diameter and depth of each fermenting tub, designating the same by the number as shown by the plan, with the full capacity, the number of dry inches allowed for fermentation, and the working capacity of each tub. Having found the aggregate working capacity of the fermenters, they will divide the amount by the number of gallons of mash which the distiller makes from a bushel of grain, (not exceeding, however, 45 gallons of mash to the bushel of grain in any case,) which will give the number of bushels that will be required to fill fermenters. Then taking the foregoing period as fixed by the directions on Form No. 26, which must be a fixed and definite number of hours or days, adding thereto twenty-four hours or one day for the time each fermenter is required to remain empty after the contents are drawn off, and dividing the number of bushels by the number of hours will be the number of bushels which can be fermented in each given hours. If not over days, divide by the number of hours and multiply by 24.

They will then estimate the quantity of spirits which can be produced from a bushel of grain. This determination will depend upon the character and completeness of the apparatus; and while the above rule can be laid down upon this point, it may be suggested that in an ordinary steam distiller this virtue from three and four gallons, pinery distilleries producing fifteen to sixteen gallons to the bushel. It would require a knowledge of chemistry to estimate to how many gallons, and in such cases the assessor must ascertain as near as possible the facts and report to the Commissioner. Having determined this product, multiply the number of bushels that can be fermented in twenty-four hours by this sum, and it will give the quantity of spirits which can be produced in twenty-four hours.

The per capacity of a molasses distillery is estimated upon the same principle. Having found the working fermenting capacity of the fermenters in gallons, as above stated, divide this by the number of gallons of mash which the distiller makes from a gallon of molasses and it will give the number of gallons of molasses required to fill the fermenters. Take the fermenting period, plus the twenty-four hours, and divide the amount found as above, and it will give the quantity which can be fermented in twenty-four hours.

The quantity of spirit which can be produced from a given number of bushels of grain, will, of course, vary in accordance with the completeness and quality of the material, from eighty to ninety per cent. from eighty-five to ninety per cent., being probably a fair average; and in no case should a less allowance than this average be made without first submitting a full report of the peculiar character to the Commissioner.

In every question arising as to the correctness of the survey the Assessors will forward a draft of his report to the Commissioner before it is signed, in order that such questions may be determined. In estimating the number of dry inches to be allowed for fermentation, the Assessor and person designated to aid him must, of course be governed to a great measure by the degree of the fermenting tubs. From the best information received, it is believed that a fair allowance will be from three to seven inches for corn, and any mixture of corn and rye not exceeding one-half. While it is perhaps natural that the distiller should claim the maximum allowance in each case, Assessors must, in fairness to him, be independent upon the officers making the survey to make such allowance only as is fair and equitable, having regard to the interests of the Government as well as of the distiller.

Should the allowance, in any district in all cases equal the maximum allowance, or in most cases exceed the average between the two maximum allowances given, the survey should be accompanied by some explanations of the reasons therefor, to report the instances which might be drawn from such action.

THOMAS HARLAND,
Acting Commissioner.

### EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

**ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP RUSSIA.**

The steamship *Russia*, from Liverpool Dec. 19 and Queenstown Dec. 20, reached this port yesterday, with three days' later news than was previously at hand. Interesting correspondence and extracts are given below.

**CONTINENTAL SUMMARY.**

**Revival of the Eastern Question—Mediation in the French Cabinet—Spanish Intelligence—The French Court in Paris—Literary and Artistic Gossip.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 11, 1868.

No sooner has the suppression of the Cadiz insurrection and the truce proclaimed between the two great rival parties in Spain relieved people's minds here from the apprehension of a bloody struggle in that quarter, than we are again plunged into anxiety regarding a question which threatens not merely the peace of the Kingdom, but of the world. You will have received long before this reaches you, by the cable, the startling news which arrived here the night before last from Constantinople. We were prepared for the commencement of the formal rupture between Greece and Turkey. That event, though serious enough in itself, did not necessarily involve a war. The guaranteeing Powers, if agreed among themselves, could at once put a stop to hostilities. But there is in the proceedings of Turkey sufficient to establish a moral certainty that the accord between them is wanting in sincerity. How else can you account for the unwonted firmness and disregard of consequences which she has displayed? The affair of the *Enosis* is grave, but there is another feature of yesterday's news which is graver still. The attack upon a Greek vessel in Greek waters is a commencement of hostilities, if you will, but it is an ominous one. The repetition of which can easily be prevented. A very different affair is the decree converting every Greek who shall not have quitted Turkey before the expiration of a fortnight, into a subject of the Porte. That is not a measure originating in the brain of a Turkish statesman. You can detect in it the Machiavellian promptings of a mind which, though large in its views, does not disdain a recourse to the crooked ways of diplomacy. You have read M. DE BEUST's defense of his maintenance of the Austrian army at its present extravagant figure. His explanations satisfied no one; they produced, on the contrary, a general and well-grounded feeling of uneasiness. I have no hesitation in affirming that the key to M. DE BEUST's enigmatical declarations is to be found in the rupture between Turkey and Greece, and the energetic steps taken by the former Power. If I am right in this conclusion, nothing can save us from a general war. Russia, which now professes to act in accord with the guaranteeing Powers, but which is secretly counseling the Greek Government, will take fire at the unjust and unprecedented measure which has just been decreed against its co-religionaries by the Porte. Supported by Austria the latter will not back down from the position it has assumed. The motive for dissent once established, the Governments to which have hitherto acted in harmony on this question will range themselves on opposite sides. Each will consider its individual interests in deciding upon the course it will adopt, and so shall find some of the Powers which profess a sympathy for Turkish progress veering suddenly round and declaring themselves in favor of Greek unity. The end of all this, as you must perceive, will be a political cataclysm, a long and bloody war, and a fresh reconstruction of European and Turkish territory. It is in this way that Austria purposes to compensate herself for her losses in her last campaign, but as Providence counts for something in these matters, even so able a statesman as M. DE BEUST may be disappointed in the results.

MODIFICATIONS IN THE FRENCH CABINET.

The rumors regarding certain proposed changes in the Ministry, which have been current for the last few days, were confirmed this morning by the appearance of decrees in the *Moniteur* appointing the Marquis DE LA VALLETTE Minister of Foreign Affairs, in place of the Marquis DE MOUSTIER, created Senator; M. DE FOUCADE LA ROQUETTE, late Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works, in place of M. FOUCADE LA ROQUETTE. With the exception of the dismissal of M. FERARD, these alterations in the constitution of the Cabinet have no political significance whatever. *On dit* now give the consequence de cognac, was the reply made to me by a Minister-ialist whom I questioned on the subject yesterday. With respect to M. FERARD the removal is to be looked upon in the light of a disgrace. His course in the Baudin affair has brought so severe censure and ridicule upon the Government, that the Emperor had no alternative but to get rid of him. Thus the brilliant career which was predicted for this statesman to the honors of parliamentarianship has been brought to a sudden and inglorious termination. It is seldom that so clever a man makes so bad a future.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

As the facts concerning the insurrection in Cadiz are becoming known, they are exciting a strong feeling of indignation among men of all parties here against the Provisional Government. It is now established that the latter not only provoked the movement by an arbitrary order disarming the militia, but that it had the meanness to deny the fact through a circular addressed to the Governors of the Provinces by M. SAGASTA, Prime's John Jackson. The order of Gen. PRIM, the Military Governor, and the circular of M. SAGASTA, are published in the Paris journals of yesterday evening. The former, which bears the date of the 8th of December, declares the city and garrison in a state of siege, and summons the citizen guard "to deposit, within a delay of three hours, the whole of the arms in the hands of the military authorities." In the proclamation accompanying this order it is established by the very terms employed that at the time of the issue there existed at Cadiz only "groundless alarms—had evil on the part of some and excitement on the part of a great many others." In other words no material act of disorder or violence had been committed. In the face of these documents M. SAGASTA writes in the following terms to the Governors of the Provinces: "A misapprehension of the Andalusian character has caused

---

The Liberal of last evening considers a satisfactory article on these proceedings, and says to PRIM in a manner that, in the present temper of the Spanish people, will be keenly relished on the other side of the Pyrenees. After adverting to the demand made by the Republicans, to be represented by their chiefs in the Government, as the only means of tranquillizing the public irritation, it says:

"And this request Gen. PRIM refuses. Why? It will tell you. Because PRIM is playing a double game. He took it into his head that the spontaneous reception he met with would be his first step to the Presidency—or to the throne. He had read the history of pretenders of his kind and desired to follow in their steps. Now, however, that he has not been successful, he resolved to husband his strength by an attitude. Nothing is stronger than an attitude. Nothing is so eloquent as silence. Perverse pretenders owe almost all their success to their poses. That is what PRIM has been saying to himself for some time past, and he has been quietly preparing his ill-fated *coup d'état*. Whether he succeed in it or not in the thing may seem, for his own. PRIM is ambitious for position without possessing any other qualifications than those of a daring Colonel. But he desires the first place, and he means to occupy it, unless it is proved that his *rôle* is completely annihilated, and I believe that, notwithstanding his great power, he will not dare to do so. He will not risk it. And this is the reason: The pretendership to the crown of Spain resembles just now the pretendership to the direction of our space when it is vacant. The number of *impresarii* is unlimited. Of the indigenous kind there are the Prince of the Asturias, Don CARLOS, and the Duc DE MONTPENSIER. Of the exotic kind the King of Portugal, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duc D'AOSTE, and a German Prince, of course, without taking into account a number of other Princes difficult to enumerate. Now, as regards our brilliant officer, PRIM, none of these combinations suit him, with the exception, perhaps, that of the Duc DE MONTPENSIER. The appointment of Facilitating for VICTOR EMMANUEL what the latter has been so long preparing for—a rupture with France—from an instinct peculiar to Italian monarchs. PRIM sees nothing advantageous to him in these combinations, which are all more or less absurd. Therefore PRIM is not of opinion that Don ENRIQUE is going to be killed, willingly accepted, he wants to get himself forcibly elected by a coup d'état at a given moment, according to stage and in the midst of disorder carefully prepared by himself. Nothing, he believes, is simpler. The Republican Party, which has conquered a position the character of which is not perhaps appreciated in England, is, on the contrary, exercises a great influence in Spain. At the command of its chiefs, order has been everywhere re-established. The correspondence which reached us this morning establishes beyond all doubt the conspiracy of the Government against this above order. The disarmament proceeded tranquilly, and the placing of Cadiz in a state of siege by the Military Governor, the Marquis DE PRIM, demonstrates beyond the possibility of concealment that the Government members in its ranks a traitor."

If this conclusion does an injustice to Gen. PRIM he has himself to blame for it. Before he returned to Spain his conduct in the previous attempt at revolution had placed him under suspicion. All this was forgotten, and on his arrival in the Spanish capital in October, he was received with a warmth of enthusiasm by the people which should have kept him steady to their cause. Unfortunately, it was his head and not his heart which was affected by that ovation. Ever since, he has appeared to consider himself the arbiter of the destinies of the country and not the instrument of the revolution. His foolish letters to the Cortes at once lost him public confidence, and he has continued to merit this loss of popularity by the insincerity and tortuousness of his course. Had he been sure of the army it is probable that he would have long since thrown off the mask. But happily the divisions which have been so fatal to Spain in the past have, in the case of the army, proved its salvation from the conspiracies which have been meditated against its newly-acquired liberties.

The insurrection at Cadiz has in one respect been a fortunate thing for the future of the country. It has proved to both Constitutional Monarchists and Republicans the necessity of mutual conciliation in order to escape the danger of a return to absolutism. A meeting in this sense was held in Madrid on Saturday, and the chiefs of the two parties, some of the members of the Administration included, agreed upon a truce until the definitive reconstruction of the Government by the Cortes. This will remove all pretext for a *coup d'état*, or a conspiracy of any sort against the revolution. It will not, of course, prevent the reactionists attempting to disturb the country for their own selfish ends, but their efforts will be of little avail so long as the Republicans do not allow themselves to be confounded with them.

The report about the Prince of Carignan being likely to be proposed as a candidate for the Spanish throne is without foundation. It is true that he has been sounded on the subject, but he declined the honor in nearly as energetic and expressive terms as those employed by Don FERNANDO, of Portugal. The pretensions of the Duc DE MONTPENSIER are said to have been very much damaged by his late indiscreet conduct. The courteous but peremptory manner in which he was turned back from Cordova and shipped to Lisbon is made the subject of all kinds of pleasantries by the Spanish journals. He was previously an object of abuse, but now he is an object of contempt and ridicule. Surely a man like this can have no chance of succeeding to a throne which has just undergone the process of upsetting.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO PARIS.

On Wednesday the Emperor, the Empress and the Prince Imperial returned to the Tuileries from Compiegne. They were received at the terminus of the railway in Paris by all the great officers and dignitaries of the Court, the Prefect of the Seine, the Prefect of Police, &c. The Ministers and members of the Privy Council were in attendance at the palace to receive the royal party.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

The Imperial Court at Grenoble has just sentenced a monk, named FRERE SYLVESTRE, to three months' imprisonment for indecent outrages committed on young children in the school of which he had charge. Three of the Perpetual Adorers, or Sisters, and two priests of the Jesuit school, of Tivoli, are being tried for cruelties inflicted on the person of a young pupil. It is to such hands that it is sought to force people to confide the secular education of their children.

LITERARY NEWS.

LOUIS DESNOYER, one of the founders of the *Charivari*, and the *Siècle*, an able journalist and charming romance writer, has just succumbed, after a long and painful illness. For two months past the papers of the day will leave no many regrets behind them.

ARRESTED INTELLIGENCE.

GUSTAVE DORE has sold his famous picture of "The Spanish Beggars" to JOHN ROSSIE, the stock broker, of New-York. The picture is one of the most strongly characteristic that I have seen of the peculiarities of this great artist, and it is a matter for congratulation that an American has become the owner of it. It is already, I believe, on its way to New-York.

### OUR MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

**Mr. Johnson at the Birkbeck Institution.**

On the evening of Dec. 18, Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, the American Minister, distributed the prizes awarded in connection with the Birkbeck Exhibition in the Society's theatre in Southampton buildings. It is a peculiarity of that institution that pupils of both sexes compete for prizes, and many of the awards were presented to young women. The prizes were mainly granted for excellence in book-keeping, arithmetic, elocution, drawing, history and modern languages; a single prize for Latin, represented whatever classical studies may be pursued in connection with the institution. Testimony was borne by the honorary examiner to the great merit of the papers submitted, to their insertion as regards style and composition, and it was remarked by Prof. BROWNE, one of the examiners, that this commendation could not be monopolized by either sex. Having presented the prizes,

Mr. JOHNSON said: I highly appreciate the honor the trustees of this institution have done me by requesting me to preside on this occasion. For one to be otherwise might as well, perhaps, save me many of the embarrassments attending those who have not had much experience of the opportunities which have been offered to me. Having been on my own country a witness of the results of many examinations, I can say that I have never seen any which gave me more delight than the present. It is peculiarly interesting to me to find that, while the competitors are equally divided as to one sex. The lady—fairest of God's creation by a great deal—was not solely designed to be a comfort to man, but was endowed with faculties simply sufficient to attain every species of intelligence. To me it was a matter of the highest interest, as you all know, as well as fulfil her more homely duties. I am delighted to see that among those to whom prizes have been awarded the highest honors have been given to the fairest sex. The man, indeed, might be ennobled if the women were, and the country would get on best if the men were. But, as the women are not, the country might get on, but what sort of a "get on" would it be? What kind of a home is that in which a scientific or literary man has whom he finds that his helpmate has no sympathy with his labors and pursuits. He might as well have married a savage. What can she do toward the relief of his anxious hours of toil? What sentiment can she be to him when, poring over his books, he finds himself at a loss? But if, on the contrary, his wife were educated, how she would refine his home; what purity she would communicate to the atmosphere of his fireside; and what temptation he would have to withdraw from the haunts of dissipation to the purest place enjoyed by man. I thank the providence of God I came here from a scene at which I was present an hour or two ago in a school of a very different description. There I saw some six hundred boys and girls, taken from the very poorest of the poor of the metropolis, in the midst of squalor and misery, and to see them from the crime into which they would certainly be led if education was not afforded them. All these boys were learning to read and write. Even the poor shoeblack who wanders up and down your streets in the hope of finding some dirty boot, and with it a penny, is being educated, and he has been quietly preparing his little kit of blacking and brushes for the time when, as he grows to manhood, he will be able to earn his own living. The boys have by the agencies they have gained, as the result of their apparently menial service, saved among themselves the enormous sum of £9,000. They have the good fortune to have presiding over their institution a nobleman by nature as well as by birth—one who has a grant of nobility from a higher source than Kings or mortals can command. A nobility which I, as to the bound in the heart. I refer to the Earl of Shaftesbury. He has devoted himself with untiring zeal to that institution, and it was delightful to me as I was beside him while he spoke a few words to those 600 children to observe how happy he seemed. He felt that whatever good he might possibly do in the House of Lords, as one of the Ministers of the great nation, he was doing much more good by bringing up the children of the metropolis by thousands and hundreds of thousands to know their duty to man and to their God. A great man and a good man—ay, ever a man of science. I, therefore, forbore to speak what I thought of him before his face, because I knew that that delicacy would be wounded; but I will say here, without calling in question the acts of any others among the nobles of the land, that every Englishman must wish that all the peers of the realm were of the type of the Earl of Shaftesbury. The founder of the institution, as you all know, was Dr. BIRKBECK, a medical man of great skill, and also accomplished in every department of science and literature. Having gained by his profession a handsome sum of money, he resolved to disseminate the blessing of wealth, and to see what he could do to educate the people of his country. How his memory has been honored for this resolution! The mightiest man who ever led armies to victory, and covered glory by wading through seas of blood, might envy the inscription which might and ought to be written on a monument to the memory of Dr. BIRKBECK. But he was not alone in his undertaking; he had a conscience sufficiently powerful by its side to prompt him to every kind act. The duties are almost identical; and one element in the case which should not be lost sight of is this—that our ancestors learned them from you, and have not forgotten to teach them to us. We have found that these institutions are soundest which rest on the public feeling of the people, and our experience has been that it is only when the people—when the Government about go against that public opinion after it has been thoroughly formed, the days of that Government are numbered. The best way of securing such a public opinion is that of establishing a liberal system of education. We are not guilty of the folly of not paying our teachers; the feeling with us is that any nothing invidious is paid a great deal better than some of your cousins; and when we find a place destitute of education, we ask the people to make good the defect. Then, not only are our institutions identical, but we have the same language and although we speak it better than you do (a laugh), each other, and by and by you will be able to speak the language as well as we do. With a common origin, glorying in the same renown, and proud of the same great men, we are resolved that we will at no time permit our free institutions to be taken from us.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson and Mr. Laird.

*To the Editor of the London Times:*

As many erroneous statements have been made, both in this country and America, with respect to the first interview I had with Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, at the banquet given by the American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool, on the 22d of October last, to which I was invited, and as it has been suggested that Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON sought my acquaintance on that occasion, I deem it right to send you the inclosed correspondence, for the publication of which I have asked and obtained the consent of Mr. JOHNSON.

I have to request the favor of your inserting this letter and the correspondence.

I am, your most obedient servant,
JOHN LAIRD.

BIRKENHEAD, Dec. 17.

BIRKENHEAD, Oct. 26.

"DEAR SIR: I have been in the habit of showing attention to distinguished strangers visiting Birkenhead and this neighborhood, and on the occasion of your visit to Liverpool it would give me great pleasure to receive you in Birkenhead. In addition, if I do, the efforts you are

# THE OLD YEAR

## CHRONOLOGY OF 1868

JANUARY.

1—Peabody Memorial Church, Georgetown, Mass., dedicated.

—Gen. John Pope telegraphs command Third District, Atlanta.

—Fourth anniversary Confederate States Constitution.

—Fourth anniversary Confederate States Constitution.

2—Fenian excitement in Ireland.

—Gen. Sickles in Charleston, relieves Gen. Canby.

—Gen. Sickles in Charleston, relieves Gen. Canby.

3—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

4—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

5—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

6—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

7—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

8—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

9—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

10—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

11—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

12—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

13—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

14—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

15—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

16—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

17—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

18—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

19—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

20—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

21—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

22—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

23—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

24—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

25—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

26—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

27—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

28—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

29—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

30—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

31—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

—Gen. Sickles assumes command Third District.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS

### WORKINGMEN'S CURRENCY LYCEUM ASSOCIATION

—This association holds its second regular meeting at its hall on the 2d floor of Chamber[illegible] corner of [illegible] street, this evening, at 7½ o'clock. The association is a new one, but has already a large membership, and is increasing at a rapid rate. All workingmen who are opposed to the present system of finance are invited to attend the meeting and join the association. Dues are only 10 cents per week, and no one is required to pay more than he can afford. Let every workingman who is opposed to the present system of finance attend the meeting and join the association.

### ADDRESS TO-DAY.

Prof. Lazzia, monetary lecturer, will address the workingmen's currency lyceum, at their hall, corner of [illegible] street, this evening, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: "Money and Labor." The public are invited to attend.

### A WISE BOY.

George Dunbar, a wisconsin youth, of great promise, has evidently been born with a level head. He has just refused a clerkship in a bank, with a salary of $1,000 per year, to accept a position as errand boy in a dry goods store, at $3 per week. The latter position will afford him opportunities for learning the business from the bottom up, which he could not obtain in the bank. He will be worth a fortune to himself and his employer in a few years, while the bank clerk will be worth nothing more than he is now. Young men who are anxious to get rich quickly should remember this boy's example.

### COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Riley and Judges Dalt[illegible]

Yesterday was another dull day at this Court of special sessions. Only seventeen cases were disposed of, and they were mostly petty affairs. Two men were sent to the Penitentiary for six months, and one of Central Park for a year. The Recorder complained that the business of the Court was not properly attended to by the District Attorney, whose duty it is to prosecute all the cases brought before the Court. The Recorder said that he was willing to do his share of the work, but could not undertake to do the whole of it. The Court will sit every day hereafter, and the District Attorney will be required to attend.

### CASES OF DESERTION.

Three Lazzia, recently discharged two dogs from the Navy-Yard, on the charge of desertion, were brought before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning, and were discharged upon the payment of the costs in the proceedings.

### ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Patrick Kelly, a ruffian of the Sixth Ward, was brought before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning, charged with assault and battery upon Mrs. Ann Kelly, his wife. It appeared from the testimony that the defendant had been in the habit of abusing his wife for a long time, and on Saturday night last he struck her a severe blow on the head with a heavy iron poker, which felled her to the floor, and then kicked her in the face and body. The defendant was committed to prison to await the result of the injuries received by his wife.

### ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.

Mary Ann Kelly, a colored woman, who resides in Thompson street, near Bleecker, was brought before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning, charged with assault and robbery upon Mrs. Ann Kelly, a white woman, who resides in the same locality. It appeared from the testimony that the defendant had been in the habit of abusing the complainant for a long time, and on Saturday night last she

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 1, 1869.



Amusements this Evening.

FIRTH'S OPERA HOUSE.
Broadway, corner 8th-st.
LA GRANSON DE FORTUNIO, at 8. LES SA-VANES, at 7 1/2. Mlle. Lena, Mlle. De Rosa, E. Rosen, M. Leduc, M. Auge, W. Dunstan, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, between 18th and 19th-sts.
SPEED THE PLOUGH. Gomez, Mr. Lester; Farmer Ashfield, Mr. Wallack; Sidney, Mr. Fisher; Butler, Mrs. Vernon; Mrs. S. Brown; Miss Mary Barton, and others.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP and ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS. Character by the Wallack company.

FRENCH'S THEATRE.
Broadway, between 24th and 25th-sts.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Drawings by Mlle. Rose Cottenet, Mlle. Eugenie Duval, Messrs. Robert Cotton, Coutan, Hudson, Jones and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Clown, Mr. Geo. L. Fox; Mr. F. Lee; Mr. U. E. Fox; Mlle. Lavaux, Mrs. G. Edmonds, Miss B. Harrison, Mr. F. Bryant and others.

BIELOW GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston-sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louise Moore, Miss Annie Ghailis, Messrs. Haskins, Vance, Rogers, Coleman and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of Houston-st.
THE EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 30th-st.
BLUE BEARD and SHELL HELENE. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon, KARL THE PEDDLER. Evening, THE GUIDE FAMILY, MARVELOUS FEATS, AND CHINESE OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

HOWARD THEATRE.
Howard-st., near Broadway.
BLACKSMITH OF ANTWERP, SHOW BIRD, &c. By a powerful cast.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
Sixth-ave., corner Twenty-third-st.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES AND PANTOMIME.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
Fifth-ave., near 23d-st.
GENEVIEVE DE BRYANT, (Burlesque,) VOCALISM, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BONE SQUASH ORATORIO, NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

APOLLO HALL.
Corner Broadway and 28th-st.
SONGS DANCES, FARCES &c. By the Hibernian Minstrels.

CENTRAL PARK WINTER GARDEN.
Fifth-ave., near 59th-st.
GRAND HOLIDAY FESTIVAL. Music by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
Montague-st., corner Clinton.
MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM. By Prof. Stitz.

EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK.
Fifth-ave., Fifty-first-st. and Seventh-ave.
SKATING DAY AND EVENING.


## THE TIMES TO-MORROW.

The TIMES will be issued to-morrow, Jan. 2, as usual, and the business office will remain open to-day and in the evening for the accommodation of advertisers and newsdealers.


Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum.....$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included).....$15
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year.....$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year.....$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year.....$3
Five copies.....$12
Ten copies.....$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post Office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 5½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.


## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

Advices from Constantinople contain information to the effect that the insurgents in Crete have submitted to Turkish authority, and that the Sultan has established a Provisional Government over them. The time for the assembling of the Peace Conference, which was fixed for the 24 of January, has been postponed, and it is now doubtful if it will be convened at all.

There was recently a public demonstration at Seville, Spain, in opposition to the Provisional Government. A body of troops were sent to quiet the disturbance, but the populace had been disarmed by the local authorities previous to their arrival. There have been some disturbances at Malaga, but no doubt exists of the ability of the Government to control them.

A dispatch received in London announces the murder of fifty European families in New-Zealand by the Maories.

Another colliery explosion is reported to have taken place yesterday in the Haydock Colliery, in England. Twenty-two dead bodies have been taken out of the mine, and it is not known how many more there may be left.

### GENERAL.

Another battle occurred recently between our troops and hostile Indians in the Washita Mountains. A large number of Indians are reported killed, and Santanta and Little Raven are counted among the prisoners. Particulars of the fight are not given, the messenger having lost his official reports while crossing the Arkansas River.

The office of the Providence *Press*, at Providence, R. I., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Twenty-five printers were obliged to escape by the rope in the hallway. The loss on the entire building is estimated at from $35,000 to $50,000.

An agent of the Virginia Express Company was knocked down at Norfolk, Va., yesterday, and robbed of $15,000.

The Legislature of Dakota has passed a memorial asking Gen. GRANT to appoint W. W. BROCK-MAN the next Governor of the Territory.

There have been three hundred bankrupt cases in Virginia to date.

Reports from Augusta, Ark., represent that affairs in certain portions of the State are yet very much unsettled, and that they is no security for either life or property. The KUKLUX Klans still continue to drive out the Northerners. Among those recently notified to leave was a Mr. BOWERS, of New-York, who had come to Augusta with the intention of entering into business.

The soldiers of New-Hampshire will have a reunion in Concord on the 8th of January, when an oration will be delivered by Gen. EDGERTON, and a poem by Hon. CHAS. G. VAN HAMM.

Boston papers hint mysteriously at an "event" which is to take place in that city next month, and which is to be the grandest reunion of instrumental performers, and the largest choral ever known in the musical annals of this or any country.

The navigation of the Illinois River has been declared unsuitable by the River Improvement Convention at Peoria, and a committee has been appointed to urge the Legislature to take measures for its improvement. It is estimated that the work of improving the river from La Salle to the mouth, a distance of two hundred and twenty miles, will cost $2,000,000.

Delegations from several tribes of the Cheyenne Nation have arrived in Washington to ask an investigation into Gen. CUSTER'S recent fight, in which they declare many of their own people were killed. They presented a memorial to the Commissioner of the Indian Bureau yesterday, setting forth their grievances. All the peaceful tribes of Indians, numbering about forty thousand, have, through their Chief, forwarded a memorial to be presented to Congress, protesting against the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

Several months ago the firm of MASON & BURR, of Troy, brought suit against RUSH B. COWAN and Wm. A. BOWMAN, of Salem, Washington County, for the recovery of the sum of $18,000, which, they claim, was advanced for filling the grain of several boxes at Passumpsic Corners, the same that got lost on the way. The jury was evidently in their favor, believing, of course, and he has just rendered his decision in favor of MASON & BURR. It is understood that the Defendants have appealed from the referee's decision.

It is proposed to establish a regular line of first-class steam boats between Philadelphia and Boston.

CHARLES M. DIGGS, and a negro named BEN THOMPSON, have been arrested by order of the Chief Constable of South Carolina, as Alderman Court House, on the charge of complicity in the murder, a few months ago, of JAMES MANIGO, member of the South Carolina Legislature. J. FLORENCE MANIGO, a son of Gen. THOMAS MANIGO, has also been arrested for complicity in the murder of B. F. BARCOTT, a negro member of the Legislature.

A Republican State Convention of Michigan, to nominate a Justice of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the University, will be held in Lansing on Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The Memphis *Bulletin* newspaper has been sold to L. J. PUTNAM & CO. It will be published hereafter as a penny paper, under the name of the *Daily Sun*.

A St. Louis dispatch reports that it is rumored there that a prominent Government official is a defaulter to the Government to the amount of $60,000. The dispatch states that the rumor comes from the United States District-Attorney's office.

Within the past week about twenty boys, mostly under 15 years of age, have been before the courts of Worcester, Mass., charged with petty larceny. The developments thus far indicate that these little fellows have worked in gangs and reduced their thieving to a system.

The Twenty-first annual Convention of the Sons For Fraternity, which met in session on Wednesday last at Cooper Institute, closed their deliberations yesterday. The Society appears to be in a flourishing condition. Officers were elected for the ensuing year.

The Board of Aldermen for 1868 held their final session yesterday. They made donations of $10,000 to the Ladies' Union Home and School, and of $5,000 to the New-York Dispensary, and concurred in the ordinance to subscribe $3,500,000 to the capital stock of the New-York Bridge Company.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday concurred in the resolution to donate $25,000 to the House of the Good Shepherd, and also in the resolution to pay each of the members of the Board for 1868 $200 to defray expenses incurred in contesting the right to their seats in the Board.

At the meeting of the Polytechnic Society last evening, Mr. VAN DERWEER read a paper on electric induction, and Mr. C. P. LEVITT on the perpetual dynamic indicator.

From a statement of the business transacted in the Supreme Court at this District, which we publish this morning, it appears that during the past year, one hundred and ninety-two decrees of divorce have been granted.

From the statement of Marshal TAPPAN, for the year 1868, it appears that the total amount received for licenses was $75,856 97. For street permits the receipts were $32,673 75. The amount received for Mayor's seals, &c., was $450 50, and for fines, $761.

Cotton was in fair demand and firmer on Saturday. Breadstuffs were inactive and without marked changes in value. Provisions were in more request. Hogs, Pork and Lard scarce. Groceries unaltered. Freights quiet.

## Buckley and the Whisky Ring.

Our neighbor *The World* is quite apt to draw very largely on public credulity in a good many ways. But when it gravely asserts that the TIMES is used in the interests of the Whisky Ring, because it ridiculed and resisted the absurd and abortive antics of Mr. BUCKLEY in that connection, it pushes its efforts to the extreme. BUCKLEY was not here to expose whisky *frauds*, or to detect and punish whisky *thieves*. His mission was to find grounds for removing the public officers, whose business it is and was to collect the revenue and to punish frauds upon them. Had he gone about even this in a sensible way, and had he shown that there was any necessity or just reason for the attempt, he would have had our sympathy and support, within the limits of what was right and fair, as well as that of every friend of justice and honesty in the administration of the law.

But, like Mr. FULLERTON who succeeded him and sought to complete his work, Mr. BUCKLEY came here just when the Marshal had arrested, and the District-Attorney was about to try, some fifteen or twenty of the prominent leaders of the Whisky Ring, who had defrauded the Government of millions of its revenues,—and when it was clear that with the help of one or two of the revenue officers who had given the matter their special attention, they were quite certain of securing their conviction and punishment. Mr. BUCKLEY did not come to aid this prosecution, or to help on the cause of justice in connection with it,—but to *prosecute, arrest and oust from office, the men who had brought it forward and were carrying it on.* At the very start he plunged into a sharp personal fight with the District-Attorney, whom ostensibly he had come here to assist, and thus at the outset made it necessary for the Government at Washington to disown and discard him altogether. After such a performance, with such a result, it would not be easy to cover him with ridicule more effectually than he had already done it for himself.

The *World* forgets, or ignores, the fact that the aim and object of the whole Buckley mission was to find material which would give color of ground for the suspension and removal from office of Commissioner ROLLINS. That was the one great end to be achieved. It was asserted, by parties who wished them out, that he and his deputy, Mr. HAZELTON, could be implicated in such corrupt and improper conduct as would warrant their dismissal; and for the purpose of getting testimony that would do this, BUCKLEY, and his successor FULLERTON, claimed to have authority for promising the protection of the Government to such parties, implicated themselves in whisky frauds, as would divulge what they knew, and make such affidavits as were desired at their hands. Such high-toned persons as JACOB DRUCK, FOWLER, and half a dozen other such men rushed forward, or were dragged forward, as the testimony shows, to make the affidavits which the case required. And the sole object of these affidavits was to secure the removal of the officers already mentioned.

The effort failed. The affidavits have been published, and the *World* has had an opportunity to judge of their character and of the character and motives of the movement they were intended to sustain. Quite a number of those who made them are under indictment for perjury, and are awaiting trial for false statements embodied in them, to the truth of which they made oath. The VAN WYCK Committee did much less than it might and ought to have done in the investigation of the general subject of whisky frauds, and of the conduct of the revenue officers of this City. But it did take some valuable testimony, and collected evidence to show the utterly worthless and culpable conduct and motive of the Buckley mission.

It was that mission, we submit to the *World* and to sensible and trustworthy details, which was in the interest of the Whisky Ring. The work it was trying to achieve was the dust to the faces, and needful for the personal safety, of the ring itself. The charges against the public officers whose ejection from office was sought, were drawn from the experience of the ring, and the witnesses to sustain them were among the ring's chosen and trusted agents and tools; and the ring had men all ready to be appointed in stead of the officers whom they hoped and expected, through the Buckley mission, to displace. It is not Mr. BUCKLEY'S fault that Col. WILLIAMS is not to-day sitting in the seat of Commissioner ROLLINS, or that BUCKLEY himself is not prosecuting Whisky thieves in New-York in place of District-Attorney COURTNEY.

Does the *World* think such a change would have been distasteful to the Whisky Ring or conducive to the public good?

## An Underground Railroad.

We are to have an underground railroad under the charter of last Winter. That charter required the parties to whom it was granted to deposit $300,000 with the Comptroller as security for the performance of their undertaking,—the whole sum to be forfeited if the road were not constructed at a certain rate of progress, and finished by a specified time. This deposit was to be made previous to the 1st of January, 1869. It has not been made, and it is understood that the parties concerned have decided not to make it. They will probably go to the Legislature this Winter and try to get the restrictions and conditions of their present charter removed.

The general feeling of the City, we think, has been one of satisfaction at the prospect of having an underground railroad constructed, by which some means might be enjoyed of making a rapid transit between the upper and lower ends of the island. The public will be disappointed at the failure of the project, which promised to secure this boon. But it is not wholly certain that this project was the best for the purpose, or that it could have been completed and brought into practical use within a reasonable time. It is a very great mistake to regard the experience of London as conclusive for us in this matter, or to assume that the success of the Metropolitan Railroad in that city demonstrates the feasibility and success of an underground railroad here. The conditions in the two cases are widely different, as are the objects which the two roads are intended to serve. The Metropolitan Road is underground for only a portion of its length; for the larger part it is simply an open cutting.

We cannot help adhering to the belief we have often expressed, that what need to be known as the *Three-Tier Road* will be found to embody more elements of success and advantage than any other plan. There is every reason why the owners of a City railroad should own, and pay for the route they traverse, instead of having it given to them by the city, and at the expense of the people, as it is now. Let them purchase land enough for their purposes, through some part of the city least valuable for business uses or for residence, and then construct upon it whatever class of roads will be most useful and therefore most profitable. An underground road for freight,—a surface road for city passengers like the horse roads now in use, and an elevated road for through travel, from one end of the island to the other, propelled by steam and stopping only at few points, would probably combine more advantages than any other form that could be constructed.

We wish we could see some prospect of having this subject examined and settled by a board of competent, disinterested and reliable men,—engineers and business men,—most familiar with the wants of the City and the best practical means of meeting them. But we confess we do not. Neither the City Councils nor the Legislature is at all likely to allow a project which has so much "money in it" to slip through their fingers and pass into the hands of honest and capable men.

## Alaska and Corruption.

The *Round Table* takes great credit to itself for having warned the American people against sanctioning the purchase of Alaska, and points to what it styles "recent developments" as establishing the value of this warning. And the *special* "developments" to which it refers seem to be those relating to the corruption alleged to have been practiced in the case. "The ministers, the financiers, the corrupt journalists, and the back-stair men generally," says the *Round Table*, "have pocketed their plunder, each according to his degree, and the people have been deliberately robbed. For this there is perhaps now no help; but it is to be hoped that" people generally will mind, hereafter, what the *Round Table* says; and if promises similar disclosures in relation to "several other schemes, equally flagrant," now in progress.

We shall welcome all such "disclosures" as valuable to the public interest,—but only in proportion to their truth; and we cannot say that the Alaska business strengthens our confidence in such "developments." We wish our contemporary would tell us, a little more definitely, what those "disclosures" have amounted to in this specific case. An inquiry was ordered and had by a Congressional Committee; but what it established beyond the fact that the Russian Minister paid Mr. R. J. WALLACE an absurdly exorbitant fee for an unusually worthless piece of work, we cannot recall to mind. We do not remember the name of the "minister," the "financier," the "corrupt journalist," or the "back-stair men," who "pocketed their plunder and robbed the people" in connection with this matter. We ought to except from this remark the case of the Washington *Chronicle*, the publisher of which received $3,000 for his general friendliness and willingness to aid the purchase.

But we do not see what the people had to do with the business, or how they suffered from the corrupt disbursement of the purchase money. It was conclusively proved that our Government paid the whole sum, seven and a half millions, to the Russian Minister;—and it then became the property of the Russian Government. If anybody was robbed, it must have been Russia; and if anybody robbed her, or wasted her money, it must have been her own agents. There is no intimation anywhere that our Secretary of State, or of the Treasury, or any other of our Government officials bribed anybody, or robbed anybody, or paid any part of the purchase money to any but the parties who, by the contract, were entitled to receive it.

We wish the *Round Table* all possible success in fumbling on [illegible] details concerning the other schemes of plunder of which it speaks. That there was plunder of them we do not doubt; and that they ought to be exposed, defeated and their authors punished, we are quite certain. We hope they may be, and will do everything in our power to aid so desirable an object.

But we submit that the Alaska case does not afford a good precedent, either for the accuracy of the charges originally made or the success with which those charges were sustained. It may have been a very corrupt transaction, but facts do not show it. Neither the *Round Table's* warnings, nor the "disclosures" of other journals, have been sustained. We hope the parties making them may be more successful in other cases,—for the sake of their own reputation, to say nothing of the public interest.

## The Tax on Whisky—Defects in the Law for its Collection.

We have already spoken of the defects in the law for collecting the tax on distilled spirits, and of the fact that, in consequence of those defects, the Government fails to collect the revenue it ought to receive from this source. The law of July 20, 1868, is a great improvement on the one it superseded, and is really based on the true theory of taxation; still there are defects in the law which impair its efficiency and render it less useful than it would otherwise be. What some of these defects are, we propose to indicate.

Under the late law the chief means of fraud, so far as the Eastern distilleries were concerned, lay in the rectifying establishments which were in juxtaposition with the distilleries. There was scarcely a distillery of any size in this latitude, that had not alongside of it one of these so-called rectifying places; it was the tender to the machinery of fraud. Probably three-fourths of the spirits produced in the neighboring distillery was run through this open door, more or less openly, in evasion of law and to the detriment of the revenue. This disgraceful system, which for many months had defeated the efforts of officers to break it up, and which kept the even tenor of its iniquitous way, was summarily concluded in *that* form by the provision of the act under discussion, which prohibited the erection or maintenance of a rectifying establishment within 600 feet of a distillery. This was one of the most radical and essential reforms of the present law; but unfortunately its operation is only partial so far as checking fraud is concerned. For, the name being changed, and the method of manipulation slightly altered, we find the fraudulent element still pretty generally in the ascendant. The letter of the law is complied with, and we no longer find rectifying places within the prohibited distance from distilleries; but we discover that a new institution, called a "compounding shop" rises, phœnix-like, from the ashes of the one overthrown. And a very worthy successor to the doubtful honors earned by the rectifying establishments, has this newly-devised system of "compounding" proved itself to be, during the short term of its existence.

It may be proper to remark here that, under former laws, the altering of spirits in any way, by purifying, by changing proof, or even altering the bulk of original packages, was defined to be rectifying. But this definition was found to be too vague; its application gave rise to much confusion, and inflicted some injustice on persons in the trade who were clearly not rectifiers in any correct sense. So the difficulty has been measurably remedied in the present law by adopting a new classification. Those who refine or purify spirits by any process, are properly deemed rectifiers; those who take purified or refined spirits, and by mixing therewith any ingredients to fit or prepare the same for drinking purposes, are regarded as "compounders;" while those who merely sell, without rectifying or compounding, distilled spirits, beyond a certain fixed amount, are deemed wholesale dealers.

This classification, so proper and judicious in itself, in consequence of the incompleteness of other features of the law, furnishes the defeated fraudulent rectifier not only with an opportunity for the perpetuation of his fraud, but also with a suggestion of the means to be employed in its accomplishment. Hence, since only rectifying places are to be removed from the neighborhood of distilleries, we find, by the most natural transition imaginable, that class of establishments give place to those not yet under the literal ban of the statute, and the presiding genius of the one maintains his married hold of and supremacy over the other. Thus the rectifier of the old *regime* becomes the compounder of the new. Thus the daily spectacle presents itself that highwines, or raw, unpurified spirits may be seen coming copiously out of those convenient "compounderies," in as crude and unmixed a condition as when it first emanated from the still; while little, if any, spirits is ever seen to be delivered at or taken *into* these places. Thus we find the law defeated and circumvented in a vital point; and the whole train of business embarrassment and moral turpitude set in motion again.

But, if allowing establishments of essentially the same character—so far as concerns the interests of the revenue—to take the ground of those prohibited, were the only weak point in the law, the defect might cure itself, or be powerless to work evil. The case, however, unhappily, stands otherwise. There are, as we conceive, other imperfections in the statute, which, taken advantage of, afford the material to keep these "compounding shops" in active illicit operation.

The present law essentially taxes the capacity of distilleries. Its provisions in reference to ascertaining the liabilities of distilleries working under it are minute and, with two or three exceptions, exact. Thus, it prescribes the manner in which the distilling apparatus shall be erected or disposed; the formula of giving bonds, &c.; the number of gallons of water to be allowed to each bushel of grain or gallon of molasses, and the number of gallons of proof-spirit to be accounted for as the product, together with a host of precise details on nearly every other conceivable point. Any deviation from the prescribed methods or forms works penalties and forfeiture. Yet, strange to say, right here, at the very root of the matter, and among the very essentials of the system, a vital point is left to the decision of the distiller. He is permitted to say how long it will take him to prepare his material, from the initial process for distillation; in other words, he is allowed to fix the time for fermentation, and his decision in the matter is taken and stands as one of the elements of the regis-tered capacity of his distillery. If the whisky business carried down from the new part of less equivocal history, or if the law were in other respects less stringent than it is, the point adverted to might excite less surprise. As it is, however, we are forced to feel that some definite time should have been designated in the law. It could have been done as easily and justly as to fix the number of gallons of water which are to be allowed to a given quantity of corn or beer in the fermenting cisterns. The point thus left unsettled has interfered with the uniform execution of the law, and undoubtedly opened another door for its violation. It is within our knowledge that distillers in this or that locality exercise the discretion thus vested in them under the statute, by claiming all the way from forty-eight to seventy-two hours to get their material ready for the still, now if any taking less than the former period; while none who have given the matter any attention need be told that methods have been extensively in vogue, whereby a mash can be prepared for distillation in thirty to thirty-six hours. We need not expatiate on the possible advantages which the keen eye of the distiller can discern in this. A margin of twelve or sixteen hours in forty-eight or sixty is practically equivalent to giving him a reduction of a fourth or a fifth on the normal capacity of his distillery. Under favorable auspices, might not the consequent gain of spirits be freely run into the "compounding shop," and yet the distiller account for every gallon for which he stands charged on the books under this style of arriving at the capacity of his distillery? At all events, no such temptation should be suffered to stand in the way of any set of men.

But again: The law holds each distillery, while in operation, to *at least* 80 per cent. of its registered capacity. That is the *minimum*, and any deficiency therein must be made good, by an assessment against the property or otherwise. But the theory of the statute is that the distiller is not to be let off with simply the eighty per cent., if he actually produces more spirits than that. He is bound to pay tax on every gallon he produces, even though he produce more than the registered capacity itself. Yet we are credibly informed that many officers, charged with the execution of the law, regard the eighty per cent. as the *maximum*, and if the distiller satisfies that, he is looked to for no more, even though he produce ten or twenty per cent. in excess of that. This is a plain and palpable violation of the law,—and of which no honest officer, desirous of doing his duty, could possibly be guilty.

We designed referring at length to the method of ascertaining the capacity of distilleries under this law, but our article has extended so far that we must leave it with a simple hint. We think the method pursued inadequate, no matter how honestly the work may be done. A feature which is the basis of the whole system of whisky taxation should stand itself on a broader foundation than the judgment of even the most skillful single expert or the most vigilant assessor. One survey by one or two men should not be final unless questioned; it should be, indeed, simply provisional, and the work of reviewing estimates and measurements should be kept up constantly, and that of rotating the surveyors should be inaugurated, to the end that errors or oversights may be detected and remedied, and the officers held to an intelligent scrutiny and rigid accountability. We feel certain we do not exaggerate when we say that the law owes more attention to this point than it has yet received, and that the foundations of the system should be laid with the utmost care, certainty and precision.

The remedies for such defects as have occurred to us, readily suggest themselves. Let the prohibition in reference to rectifying establishments be extended to every other kind of an establishment at which distilled spirits is sold or delivered in quantities above five or ten gallons at a time. Let the fermenting period be settled by express terms in the law. Let it be seen that the distiller is allowed only the actual contingent of loss that shall have occurred during distillation. And let the machinery for ascertaining the capacity of distilleries be ample, suitable and thorough, and surrounded with reasonable safeguards. With these, and such other changes as experience and observation shall recommend, and with an honest endeavor, all round, to execute the provisions of the statute, every dollar of the whisky tax can be collected.

## The Union Pacific Railroad.

The report of Mr. J. L. WILLIAMS, Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, to the Secretary of the Interior, will be found on another page of the TIMES this morning. In July last Mr. WILLIAMS made a careful professional survey of the road so far as then completed, and his report of the result of his examination will be found very interesting. The great scheme of connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans by a railroad extending across the continent, was intrusted to two enterprising companies—the Union Pacific, working westward from the Eastern terminus, and the Central working eastward from the Pacific slope. Both companies have worked with unusual energy, pushing forward, the one toward and the other over the Rocky Mountains, undeterred by the innumerable and unexpected obstacles which beset them on all sides. The prospect now is that by the 4th of July next these two companies will come together on the great Plains, and that thenceforth railroad communication across the continent will be complete. Mr. WILLIAMS states that the point at which they will thus meet is near the northern extremity of Salt Lake, a little west of Monument Point. From this junction a road leading northward to Oregon is projected.

According to this statement the length of road to be built by the Union Pacific Company is 1,110 miles. Of this 900 miles were completed at the time Mr. WILLIAMS made his survey. Upon the basis of the cost of building these 900 miles, Mr. WILLIAMS estimates that to complete the whole 1,110 miles of track the sum of $38,824,631 will be required, which gives $34,277 32 as the average cost per mile, leaving a good round profit to the contractors, who, by the way, are nearly all large stockholders in the road. The items which go to make up this grand total of expenditure include a line of telegraph the entire distance, preliminary surveys, rolling stock, and interest on the capital invested. The road, so far as laid, is not considered up to the proper standard for efficient work, and hence heavy sums for construction will need to be expended for some time after trains shall have traversed the entire distance. Mr. WILLIAMS, however, pronounces the work up to the average of new Eastern roads, and urges not only the necessity but the advantages of finishing it after it shall have been put into actual use. The subsidy granted the Company for completing these 1,110 miles of road will amount in all to $20,854,000, or an average of $26,580 per mile, for which United States bonds, bearing interest at six per cent. are issued. A sufficient amount of these bonds are retained in the hands of the Government to insure the completion of the road according to a high standard of engineering. Mr. WILLIAMS concludes his report by saying that when the road is fully completed it should be subjected to a higher rule of inspection than heretofore, and it will then "invite the through commerce between the two oceans, meet the great national objects in view, and secure safety, certainty and dispatch in its traffic."

## MINOR TOPICS.

If the country is to be accounted "happy that has no history," then we suppose it must be considered a happy year which will give so little to history as 1868. And yet have we already forgotten the magnificent triumph of Republican principles in the election of GRANT as President of the United States? Have we forgotten the success of Liberalism in England with GLADSTONE and a reformed Parliament? Have we forgotten the Spanish revolution, which overthrew the old despotic dynasty of the Bourbons? Have we forgotten the arrival of BURLINGAME with the Chinese treaty which promises to open up the ancient Empire to modern ideas? Have we forgotten the overthrow of the Tycoon in Japan, and the establishment of the Mikado's power? Have we forgotten the earthquakes in South America and California? Have we forgotten the war of Brazil against Paraguay, the war of Russia against Turkestan, the war of our own Government against the Indians, the war of the Cuban Republicans against the Spaniards, the threatened war of Greece against Turkey? Have we forgotten the KUKLUX? Have we ceased to remember that President JOHNSON barely escaped condemnation through impeachment in April last? Have we forgotten "Erie" and FISK, Jr., or the "whisky trials," or the election of HOFFMAN, or the election of OAKEY HALL? It seems, after all, that the year has had its notable and memorable events. We remember it kindly for the fact that during its existence the world has, on the whole, dealt quite kindly with itself. The cause of freedom has everywhere been advanced. Wars have been few and limited. The nations have been prosperous. Heaven has held the earthquakes and volcanoes in check. And in many respects there are reasons why we should be grateful and good. So farewell, Old Year! Good morning, 1869!

Notwithstanding the dullness in business during December, the receipts from customs at this port were $6,537,572, as against $5,448,244 in December, 1867, showing a gain of $1,109,328 during the month just closed.

None of the murderous assaults in this City has been more audacious and desperate than that which was made on a gentleman yesterday morning, while he was engaged in sweeping the snow from the areaway of his own house in Twelfth-street. Without provocation the assailant fell on him with a knife, stabbing and robbing him, while an accomplice stood close at hand; and, after disposing of his victim and his wallet, the murderer ran away. In daylight, in a very public street, in the heart of the City, this affair occurred. We are really getting into a dreadful condition in this City. Respectable people have lately begun to ask seriously, what can be done for the protection of life and person? The worst feature of the business is *the lack of anything like the administration of justice.* If the law were administered upon criminals, we should have fewer of these audacious and desperate crimes. But every day the criminal classes are getting a more complete control of courts and judges. *We do not believe that, all told, we have had less than one hundred cases of homicide in this City during the last year, and yet we have not had one case of capital punishment,*—we have not had an instance of legal execution. A proportion of the guilty have never been caught; a proportion of them have evaded trial; a proportion of them have escaped punishment, under one or another plea or pretext; a proportion have been convicted of lower degrees of the crime, and have got off with light penalty; but it is apparently impossible to have an enforcement of the law which prescribes the penalty of death for murder. *Capital punishment is practically abolished.* Under the impunity possessed by crime, it is no wonder that criminals run riot. The question now is, what means can be adopted for the protection of life and person in this City?

It appears that the prospect of seeing the proposed underground railroad from the City Hall to Harlem Bridge constructed or even commenced, for some time to come is by no means encouraging. The charter of the Company requires them to file bonds to the amount of $300,000 with the State Comptroller, and also to produce the most satisfactory evidence that three millions of dollars have been subscribed by responsible parties toward the capital stock of the Company by the first day of January, 1869, otherwise the charter becomes null and void. These conditions have not been complied with, nor are they likely to be soon, although the officers of the Company have made strenuous efforts to fulfill them. It is understood that an application will be made to the Legislature this Winter for an extension of time.

On the second page of this morning's TIMES is printed a full and accurate chronological table of the events of the past year. It has been prepared with great care, and will be found exceedingly useful for the purpose of reference.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, we observe, comes to the rescue of Mr. JAMES FISK, Jr., in his controversy with Mr. BOWLES. Mr. PHILLIPS cares nothing for the liberty of the press, unless its exercise involves, in some way, the special interests which absorb his favor and attention. Of course, he says not the slightest attention to the specific matter upon which Mr. BOWLES made comments that enlisted Mr. FISK'S quarrelsome wrath; but he cannot forget Mr. BOWLES' comments on himself and his political action. "When we remember," he says, "the abuse and violence lavished by Mr. BOWLES, from his coward's castle, on every true man, for the last fifteen years, we think such an offender has nothing to complain of." The "true men" referred to are, of course, Mr. PHILLIPS and those who agree with him; and if Mr. BOWLES had been more abusive and insolent toward them than they have been toward everybody else, he could not very well expect anybody's sympathy. But we are not aware that this is the case; indeed, in the nature of things, it could not very well be. Mr. PHILLIPS is very emphatic and vehement in demanding tolerance for himself and those who agree with him; toward those who do not, his feelings are of a very different character. Mob law and brute force are very severe censors against him and his friends, but when used against men and journals that differ from them, he seems to grow tolerant.

Tunnels are a dreadful necessity of human progress. London, that focus of all civilization, is civilizing itself, in a great measure, off the face of the earth, burying great portion of its unwilling population in the condition of that "wonderful people," the moles. Two hundred and fifty trains run daily under that colossal metropolis, carrying in the year about 25,000,000 of persons through the tunnels. Nearer home, Chicago has been making her Washington-street tunnel under the river, a passage over 1,600 feet long; and tunnels are projected for New-York City. A tunnel under the East River has many advocates, and it might answer if it could come up in Brooklyn as easily as it could go down on this side. But the hollow there, spanned the ridge, would be either too steep for vehicles or go back as far as the City Hall to be practicable for them. A bridge that would oscillate a little in great hurricanes would be another formidable way of getting over the difficulty, but it seems to be a more feasible plan than the other.

The civilian Indian Agent, "Col." WARNER, made a great ado because, as he said, Gen. CUSTER'S late campaign of BLACK KETTLE'S savages dealt harshly with some innocent and friendly Indians. But Gen. HAZEN'S report to Gen. SHERMAN looks at it in a different light. Since Gen. CUSTER'S fight he says, "there is no difficulty in distinguishing the friendly and hostile bands." The fact of the business is, that the weak and watery policy of the Interior Department has held friends and foes alike in unpretty suspense; but the energetic introduction of the military element has had the very natural result of separating those hitherto indistinguishable parts of the Indian population, and has practically taken the evil-minded away, to their own place. This is another of the innumerable indications that the army will deal more successfully than the civil agents with the prominent troubles of the day.

In Prussia, as in all Germany, the word "dearness," applied to the necessities of life, must be compared with former prices in the same country, for a high price in Germany would be dog-cheap anywhere else. We are thus the better prepared to appreciate the liberality of the Prussian Government which, in view of the dearness of provisions in that paradise of the poor, is to raise the pay of its soldiers after the 1st of January, 1869, by the addition of three *groschen*—about six mills of United States coin—per day. Eighteen cents a month may not seem much of a "raise" to Americans, but in Prussia it may mean the difference between starving and living.

While the reckless expenditures and "jobs" of New-York City officials have grown so common that when mentioned they excite only a ripple of laughter among our citizens, the people of St. Louis are setting us a good example. After several informal meetings to consider the late extravagances of their municipal officers, a huge mass meeting has been held, of all parties, and a Municipal Reform Association organized. Their declared object is not the laudable but partial one undertaken by our Citizens' Association, of trying to keep watch of affairs and remedy them piecemeal as they can; but it is just what we ought to set about in earnest—"the reorganization of the City Government," regardless of political or personal considerations." When the tax-payers of New-York (who fill the City Treasury for the convenience of the representatives of the non-tax-payers) find time and will to start *that* reform, and thoroughly *reform* our City Government, then Democratic institutions will be freed from one of their greatest reproaches.

One of the best signs of progress we have noticed in Russia is the movement for a higher grade of female education. Some of the notable ladies of rank, such as the Countess YARTSOVAKY, the Princesses E. GALITZIN and M. GORTSCHAKOFF and others, have signed an appeal to the Press of St. Petersburg, to aid them in getting schools established in the University of Kiliach for instructing women in history, philology, natural science and medicine. Ladies of other towns are doing the same. This betokens an awakening.

The foundering of the steamer *Hibernia*, arising from the disabling of her propelling screw, is giving rise in England to a renewed agitation of the plan of hydraulic propulsion, so successfully tried in the Government steamer *Water Witch*. That gunboat was built expressly to test the feasibility of making a column of water do the work of a screw or paddle-wheel; and it is claimed that, while none of the disabling accidents to which screw-blades or wheel-paddles are liable would be probable, hardly even possible, in the case of the hydraulic propeller, if from any other cause the vessel so propelled should spring aleak, the machinery and pumps could easily be so adjusted as to make the water entering the hold useful for purposes of propulsion. Whether this kind of reasoning in a circle were really practical or not, their certainly does seem some probability in the point of safety from external injury. The weak must move; and because the paddle and the screw are good it does not necessarily follow that they are the best.

## Studio Receptions To-Morrow.

The monthly reception of the artists of Dodworth's Studio Building, in Fifth-avenue, will take place to-morrow afternoon, from 2 o'clock until 6.

The artists of the Tenth-street Studio Building will also hold their reception to-morrow at the same hours.

## Note from Gen. B. Butler, Esq.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Dec. 31, 1868.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The respect which I have always entertained, and, I trust, always exhibited, for the name of Hon. EDWARDS COLEMAN will not permit me to quietly submit to the charge that I willfully *dragged* him into the FISK-BOWLES controversy. With every deference

## FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

**JAY COOKE & CO.,**

No. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the usual Board rates, Street and Loan on Stocks at that agency of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES.

And conduct every description of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We are added to our other a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public desiring the highest price in such exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

---

**HATCH, FOOTE & CO.**

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,

&c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

---

BANKING HOUSE OF

**HENRY CLEWS & Co.**

No. 32 WALL-ST.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENCY OR GOLD.

Persons depositing with us may check at sight, in same manner as with National Banks.

Agents for sale of approved railroads.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.

Collections promptly remitted on usual terms.

We buy and sell at current market rate all issues of GOVERNMENT BONDS, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of GOLD and STOCKS on commission, and will charge the usual commissions.

---

BANKING House of

**Geo. Opdyke & Co.**

20 Nassau St.

CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed as the rate of four per cent. PER ANNUM.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, not payable on demand, or after fixed date.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada, and Europe. Dividends and interest promptly collected.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold, Stocks, Government and other Securities.

LOANS negotiated.

---

**HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,**

No. 4 Wall-st.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Buy STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on deposits.

---

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

**CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD,**

PRINCIPAL AND SIXTY PER CENT. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK.

COUPONS PAID JANUARY AND JULY.

The Road is completed from San Francisco to the Bay of San Francisco, 120 miles, and is now in operation with first-class rolling stock. The remaining 20 miles to Vallejo, the terminus on the Bay of Suisun, will be completed in three months. We believe these Bonds to be one of the best investments offered. A limited amount for sale at 90 and accrued interest, in currency.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,

No. 53 Exchange-place.

---

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

DUE JAN. 1, 1869,

will be paid on and after that date,

IN GOLD COIN, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

At the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

Schedules with interest or dollar coupons will have to be received for examination, and gold checks for the same will be delivered Dec. 31, at the Company's office.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868.

---

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid in gold coin at presentation at the Park National Bank, 214 and 216 Broadway.

WM. F. ROBINSON, Agent U. P. R. R.

---

SOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 32 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

No. 9 Chestnut-st., Boston.

Make advances on Cotton and other Produce consigned to them for sale, and purchase Merchandise and Bullion. Buy and sell Gold and Foreign Exchange. Receive deposits subject to check at sight, and allow interest on balances. Buy and sell Bonds and Stocks on commission. Make collections throughout the United States, Canada and Europe.

---

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL CREDITS AND DRAFTS ON SIGHT ON THE OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE OF

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

---

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

Have Letters of Credit for travellers, and make Collections in all parts of Europe, and issue Drafts on their correspondents in London, Paris, Frankfort, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Vienna, Berlin, and other cities of Germany and Austria.

CIRCULAR NOTES AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

---

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1869, will be paid on presentation at the rates of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers:

Albany City.
Buffalo City.
Chicago City Sinking Fund.
Chicago City Water Loan.
Ohio City Bonds.
Charleston City Bonds.
Alabama State Eight Per Cents.
Missouri State, 1868 Coupons.
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, "Convertible."
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Fifteen Per Cents.

---

$10,000 MARSHALL COUNTY, ILLINOIS, 8 per cent. Bonds for sale. Due 1878. $20,000 Lacon City, Illinois, 10 per cent. Bonds. $5,000 Bonds Township, Illinois, 10 per cent. Bonds. Interest on all Bonds payable in New-York. Bonds for sale and purchased. Money loaned on Bonds and Mortgages. Miller, Madison City, Indiana. All kinds of Western securities bought and sold. JOSEPH H. MILLER, Banker.

---

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND—BONDS WANTED.—This Company desires to purchase for its Sinking Fund, the 6s mortgage bonds equal to $12,000 in cash, and will receive every coupon surrendered to it by any of said bonds to that extent. Proposals should be addressed to the "Committee on Sinking Fund," at the office of the Company, No. 52 Broadway, New-York, to be received on the 15th of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at which time they will be opened and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the Company.

JAMES M. HOPPIN, Chairman.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, Dec. 1, 1868.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1869, on the Bonds issued to the Michigan Southern Railroad Company will be paid at the Mechanics' National Bank, New-York.

The War Loan Bonds issued by the State of Michigan, 1863, will be paid according to their tenor, on and after Oct. 1, 1868. HENRY P. BALDWIN, Governor.

---

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 54 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

THE COMMERCIAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the office, No. 54 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of January, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 54 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12

## SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING EACH WAY AT BREST.

The splendid vessels of this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

EUROPE.....LEGRAND.....SATURDAY, Jan. 2
CHARLES LE GRAND.....SATURDAY, Jan. 9
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 16
ST. LAURENT.....SATURDAY, Jan. 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wines, &c.):
First Cabin, $140; second Cabin, $80.
TO PARIS.
Including railway tickets furnished on board.
First Cabin, $160; second Cabin, $90.

Baggage examined at quay of departure.
Steerage passengers will be furnished from the Company's kitchen with meals at moderate rates.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent will find this the most direct route, as the time spent in English railways and the discomfort of crossing the Channel by night are thereby avoided.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green.
GEO. FLORENTIN, Agent, No. 6 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR.

| | |
|---|---|
| ARABIA leaves | WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6 |
| CHINA leaves | WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13 |
| OLYMPUS leaves | WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20 |
| JAVA leaves | WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27 |
| SIBERIAN leaves | WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3 |
| RUSSIA leaves | WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10 |

Cabin Cabin Passage.....$140
Second Cabin Passage.....$80
Payable in gold.
Excursion tickets granted at reduced rates.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be responsible for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value thereof expressed therein are signed.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.
or to JAYNE & CO., Philadelphia.
or to DAVIS & CO., No. 70 State-st., Boston.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Sailing Clyde to Londonderry every Saturday to call.

EVERY SATURDAY

| | |
|---|---|
| From Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Cedar-st. | |
| EUROPA | Capt. CALEDONIA |
| ANGLIA | Capt. SIBERNIA |
| IOWA | Capt. UNITED KINGDOM |

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $80 and $90.
Steerage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Steerage to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Excursion tickets, $140 gold.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued, payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Sailing Tuesdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 47 North River, foot of Warren-st.

| | |
|---|---|
| MINNESOTA | 1,500 tons |
| MISSOURI | 1,500 tons |
| MISSISSIPPI | 1,500 tons |
| MANHATTAN | 1,500 tons |

Cabin passage, $80; steerage passage, $30.
Passengers booked to all parts of Europe at low rates.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 19 Broadway.
WILLIAM LAIRD & UNION, No. 11 Wall-st.
For passage apply to the Company's office, No. 19 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP ERIN
Will leave SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 45 North River,
For Queenstown, Liverpool or Glasgow. Cabin, $100; steerage, $30, currency.
Passage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $65, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 61 Broadway.
P. W. J. HUSSEY, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Steamer Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, Jan. 2, 11 A. M.
ERIN.....Saturday, Jan. 9, 11 A. M.
CITY OF MANCHESTER (via Halifax).....Monday, Jan. 11, 12 M.
AND SUCCEEDING SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES IN GOLD. RATES IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 | First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60 | Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30 | Steerage.....30
Tickets at reduced rates for children.
Tickets interchangeable with those of the Inman Line.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| SCOTIA | Capt. |
| RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK: | |
| Cabin | $80 |
| Steerage | $30 |

For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
BY STEAMERS AND SAILING PACKETS.
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
TAYLOR BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
PENINSULAR, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S steamships will leave Panama for Auckland, touching at Honolulu, on the arrival of the British Mail Steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York on the 2d of each month will make the connection at Panama. Through tickets and bills of lading given to Auckland, Melbourne and Sydney, via Honolulu, and to Galle, Madras and Calcutta, via Honolulu and Hong-Kong. Specie received at low rates for transportation. For further information regarding rates of freight, passage, &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, No. 2 William-st., New-York.
CHARLES L. WEBB, Agent,
No. 2 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Cabin.....$250 | Second Cabin.....$150
Steerage.....$100
Including all the above mail steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On the 5th, 15th, 25th and 30th,
(or the next business day when days fall on Sunday, other than the 30th).
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medical attendant on board. Stewardess carried.
Departure of connecting steamer from San Francisco for China and Japan on the 5th of each month.
For freight or passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 1 Battery-place.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.
For passage apply to the Company's office, No. 22 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP ERIN
Will leave SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 45 North River,
For Queenstown, Liverpool or Glasgow. Cabin, $100; steerage, $30, currency.
Passage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $65, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 61 Broadway.
P. W. J. HUSSEY, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Steamer Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, Jan. 2, 11 A. M.
ERIN.....Saturday, Jan. 9, 11 A. M.
CITY OF MANCHESTER (via Halifax).....Monday, Jan. 11, 12 M.
AND SUCCEEDING SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES IN GOLD. RATES IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 | First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60 | Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30 | Steerage.....30
Tickets at reduced rates for children.
Tickets interchangeable with those of the Inman Line.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| SCOTIA | Capt. |
| RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK: | |
| Cabin | $80 |
| Steerage | $30 |

For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
BY STEAMERS AND SAILING PACKETS.
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
TAYLOR BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
PENINSULAR, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S steamships will leave Panama for Auckland, touching at Honolulu, on the arrival of the British Mail Steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York on the 2d of each month will make the connection at Panama. Through tickets and bills of lading given to Auckland, Melbourne and Sydney, via Honolulu, and to Galle, Madras and Calcutta, via Honolulu and Hong-Kong. Specie received at low rates for transportation. For further information regarding rates of freight, passage, &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, No. 2 William-st., New-York.
CHARLES L. WEBB, Agent,
No. 2 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Cabin.....$250 | Second Cabin.....$150
Steerage.....$100
Including all the above mail steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On the 5th, 15th, 25th and 30th,
(or the next business day when days fall on Sunday, other than the 30th).
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medical attendant on board. Stewardess carried.
Departure of connecting steamer from San Francisco for China and Japan on the 5th of each month.
For freight or passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 1 Battery-place.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.
For passage apply to the Company's office, No. 22 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP.
SATURDAY, Jan. 2, P. M. S. S. COLORADO, Capt. Freight received until 3 P. M. Prices, all the way through, reduced. CARL P. T. PRIOR, 58 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND HAVANA.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2d of each month.
MOSELLE, Capt. [illegible]
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. [illegible]
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. E. SLOCUM, Herd St.
For freight or passage apply to [illegible]
Thomas Cook & Son, 261 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
For passage only to [illegible]
C. H. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE U. S. GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch one of their steamships
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK, Dec. 26
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 7 North River, foot of Rector-st.
GEO. F. HARRISON, President, No. 4 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
The New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing between NEW-YORK and HAVANA, and NEW-ORLEANS and HAVANA, every two weeks.
The steamer MORGAN, Capt. [illegible], will leave for HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ, on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 12 M., from Pier No. 4 East River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 10 A. M., for Havana to Havana only.
For freight or passage apply to
E. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 64 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.
VIA FERNANDINA, FLORIDA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. [illegible],
on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 2 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered alongside Railroad at Fernandina in new receiving. Insurance one-half the rate by sail vessels. Through bills of lading issued and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
C. L. BENEDICT, Agent,
No. 2 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
DIRECT.
THE STEAMSHIP [illegible]
Will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 6 Broadway

## HAPPY NEW YEAR!

The First Day of 1869—The Old Times Observances—Making Calls—Numerous Family Entertainments—Fashionable Church Ceremonies.

Nearly, according to time-honored custom, the whole population of New-Amsterdam, with such other visitors, permanent and temporary, as may be sojourning in the city for the time, will this day be out in force, and the streets will not be so much quiet as usual, but full to the same degree with made-up faces, very other New-Year's Day, will probably not be various. The occasion certainly is not fitting into church, and as the weather should be clear all day, Broadway, [illegible] will be filled as usual till a late hour by parties of gentlemen, some on foot, and others in all manner of conveyances, strolling from house to house, with each hand [illegible] cigar-case to be called upon that they might assuage the [illegible]

The [illegible] of many gentlemen to-day, will be to ascertain by experience precisely how many of their lady acquaintances they can manage to see within a given number of hours. They will each provide [illegible] to each called [illegible], a floor-manager for this occasion is doubtless to the [illegible] season [illegible] with [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]